

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 13.—NO. 11.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 629.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

A SPEECH BY GERRIT SMITH.

In the National Compensation Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 25th, 26th and 27th, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT: Many are urging me to reply to the speeches made this afternoon by my friends Watkins and Pryne. Not all who make up the very large assembly this evening were present to hear those able and eloquent speakers, which I confess, brought me in a solemn revision of my position. Sure am I that none who did hear them, vary on the task of replying to them. Why am I silent? They and I having worked together thus far, there is curiosity to see how we will behave toward each other, now that we have arrived at a point of divergence from each other. There is no conciliation in my circumstances—the strength of the opposition has been brought out, and if I can cope with what is before me, I shall have no reason to quail before the apprehension of what is to follow.

We are met, Sir, to initiate—I might perhaps rather say, to inaugurate—a great movement, one that is full of promise to the slave and the slaveholder, and our whole country. It is not so much in *what* interest in their behalf that we have come together, as it is to give expression to such interest—a practical and effective expression.

We are here for the purpose of making a public and formal, as we hope, and impressive concession, that the North ought to make with the South in the temporary losses that will result from the abolition of Slavery. Indeed, such are our relations to the South, in the matter of Slavery, that, on the score of simplicity, we are bound to share in these losses.

Whether, in the eye of the Constitution, Slave is a national, or who her there is, as I hold there is, no authority for either, as it is that our Slave is actually national. The whole nation has contributed to nationalize it—the whole nation has made itself responsible for it. The sin of extending the area of Slavery, and of encouraging the slaveholders to multiply their investments in human flesh, lies at the door of the North as well as at the door of the South. Northern men have conceived, and openly upheld, Slavery. So have Northern politics. And we have seen Churches, religious associations, institutions of learning, at the North, as well as at the South, sympathizing for slaves, and lowering quite down to the ground the presence of the decent, and in defense of his slaves. Texas could not have been, nor the Missouri Compromise repeated—nor established—without the help of the North. Without that help of her schools and churches, never could have been a Pro-Slavery public statement at the North. Nor could such a sentinel, nor could slavery itself, have continued to exist at the South, without such help. It is not the mere *way* that the South does it, but the South, *as* national, as well as commercial and political game has been sought for, by sparing and hating Slavery.

Now, all this being true, it is very plain that the North as well as the South is bound to contribute to relieve the slaveholders in the straits in which they would be reduced by the abolition of Slavery.

BUT Mr. PRYNE says the North should pay nothing, for the reason that, in proportion to her connection with and responsibility for Slavery, she has lost so much by Slavery as the South has. What if she has? Nevertheless, the fact remains that the North is rich, and the South comparatively poor. Now, the reason why we call on the North to help in this case is not alone because of her prosperity, but also because she is able to do so.

Mr. Watkins says that the slave, and not the slaveholder, is entitled to compensation, and he says, "I put my feet on Mr. Smith's proposition." My proposition was that the nation shall pay to the emancipated slave \$25 and to his master \$150, and that the emancipating State shall, by assessment on the lands within its limits (the value of such lands being greatly increased by the abolition of Slavery), add \$75 to the \$150. I need not say that I have no sympathy with the plan of appropriating the public lands in this object. I am a land reformer, and I hold that in the lands belongs the vacant land. Slavery is a great evil, but monopoly, because it has manifold more vices, is a far greater evil. Moreover, there could have been no Slavery but for land monopoly, and to abolish the latter is the only sure way to abolish and prevent the return of the former. I can, therefore, favor no plan which countenances land monopoly, and recognises Congress as a great landholder. But to return to Mr. Watkins. It is nothing that, in addition to the \$25, I propose to give the slave the slave's own self? Moreover, does not he see that to propose to give most of the money to the slave, instead of the slaveholder, is to defeat all hope of getting him free? Very gladly would I give all the money given to the poor proslaver, if the slaveholder would but be willing to give it his liberty.

But it is said that we ought not to offer in advance to the slaveholder any measure of indemnity, because doing so will bring him to do right. Now I readily admit that I would prefer to have the slaveholder prompted to do right only by the press and highest motives. I would have him emancipate his slaves immediately and unconditionally because it is the slaves' right to be thus emancipated, and because the slaveholder sins greatly in resisting this right. Nevertheless, so true and horrible is the relation of slaveholder and the slave, and so full of misery to both—sye, and so full of damage and peril to the whole nation—that I would be willing to make the most direct appeal to the selfishness of the slaveholder in aid of hurry him to dissolve this relation. Reader, I am willing to admit that his moral sense would be weakened and his reverence rendered less probable by such appeals.

My neighbor is a drunkard, and therefore the concern of himself, his family, and his friends. I invoke his reformation in the name of all the tender, and highest, and holiest motives. If, then, I add to these motives such as are inferior, do I necessarily? Oh, no! I do not sin in telling him that, in the event of his forsaking the intoxicating cup, I will bless him and his hungry family with the gift of a new. My offer of the new is useful in every respect. It serves to command to him the sincerity which prompted me to act before him the last, and number motives, and to induce him to show his heart to the motives themselves. For to believe our teachers correctly, the connection between sincere purposes and sound arguments is altogether natural. Again my offer of the new serves to persuade him of my deep sense of his sin, and thus to suggest that he, too, should cherish a deep sense of it. In a word, the offer is far more like to do him good than harm. So, too, the slaveholder is far more likely to be benefited than injured, if when I have told him the high and commanding reasons why he should let the oppressed go free, now and unconditionally. I prove my sincerity and my sense of the wickedness of his relation, by telling him that I will act a brother's part, and share with him, would be not in the abomination, but the natural

him in the loss of his terminating that guilty relation.

Connected with this objection that we are bribing the slaveholder, is the objection that our offer of money to him will be construed into our recognition of his right of property in man. For one I deny all right of property in intoxicating liquors, when they are for sale as a beverage. [Here let me say that my seal for temperance carries me as far as my seal for freedom; and let me add, that I believe the cause of temperance will continue to drag until its friends take the ground of no property in alcoholic liquors when they are put in the balance scale of making powers and masters.] I was saying that I denied all right of property in such case. But surely I do not involve myself in inconsistency, if I tell the slaveholder that provided he will throw away his rum, I will help support his family. Surely, in telling him so, I do not stamp upon his rum-filled scales the sacredness of property. No more do I make Slavery righteous, when I tell the slaveholder that if he will throw it away, I will help him get an honest living. But, however this offer of money to the slaveholder may be in appearance or in effect certain it is hard to see in tend to recognize therein the rightfulness of slaveholding. We make the offer because we believe fraternity and honesty require us to make it—fraternity and honesty both to slaveholder and slave. We deny all right of property in man. We believe the image of God, no more than God himself, is to be counted merchandise. We believe that immortal life is never to be confounded with a commodity.

WHICH comes it that we are charged with admitting property in man? It comes from a confusion of ideas in those who charge it. Our acknowledgement that the slaveholder would be reckoned by them to be all one with our acknowledgement of his right to hold his slaves. I admit his right to raise money in effect the abolition of Slavery—for on all hands it was understood that Slavery would come to its natural death in a few years. When Mr. Pryne said that I had been his political General, and that at my feet he had learned to restrict the whole province of Government to the protection of persons and property, he both honored me and did justice to my creed. I do not mean that Government, in the use we are proposing to put it to, would be found quite outside of the range of its legitimate functions. I take pleasure in admitting that Mr. Pryne did skillfully, and as fairly as skilfully argues my inconsistency. He made my own political creed, with which he is as entirely familiar, his principal and most effective means in proving that I am plumb into error. Nevertheless, I justify myself in selecting the contemplated agency of Government, I justify myself, only on the ground of the necessity of the case. Our nation is brought to the brink of ruin, and if it can be saved in no way authorized by the Constitution by the powers and offices of civil government yet would I have it saved.

John Quincy Adams held that, to save the nation, Congress might abolish Slavery.

Thomas Jefferson, and many of the statesmen of this day, denied that there was constitutional authority for extending the limits of the nation—Nevertheless, as necessary did they deem the annexation of Louisiana that they acquiesced in it. It is largely owing to the annexation that American Slavery has attained its gigantic growth. Indeed, the evil could hardly have lived to the present day, had it been confined within its ancient boundaries. Now, if an unconstitutional measure, fraught, as was the annexation of Louisiana, with so much misery and ruin, can be justified on the ground of national necessity, then surely on that ground can a measure, even if it is unconstitutional, be justified which will dry up the flood of misery and save the nation.

There is another thing to be mentioned here. If our present movement does not in G-overnment for unconstitutional action—and for the sake of the argument we admit that it does—still, since each action will not take place until the people of the North and South, East and West, shall call for it, the uncompromisingly will be comparatively unimportant. When all the people are

on the side of the anti-slavery cause, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not, the inquiry whether the work is done

or not,

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

THE AQUARIUM—EXPERIMENTS OF A NEWPORTER.

Mr Charles E. Hammott, Jr., of Newport, has furnished the following description of his experiments in keeping an Aquarium. Those who desire further information will find it interesting "institution" will do well to visit Barnum's Museum.

The Aquarium, or Aqua-Varium, is founded upon the principle that aquatic plants, while growing, emit sufficient oxygen gas for the support of animal life so classified except, the plants, in their turn forming their solid structure by means of the carbonic acid thrown off by the animals in the process of breathing. This is the theory; the application is as follows: A clean, tight vessel, with glass sides is employed for a tank. The bottom is first covered an inch deep with clean, coarse sand, upon which I have found it best to put a thin covering of dark gravel. A rude rock work adds much to the beauty of the tank and to the comfort of its inhabitants. Over the surface there should be scattered a few aquatic plants—if marine at least to stones or shells; if fresh water, having their roots buried in the sand; and water is then added, and the whole left for a week or more, until the plants are acclimated and are growing nicely. When thus ready, the "stock" may be added by degrees until the proper balance of animal and vegetable life is effected. In both marine and fresh water Aquaria, a mucous or fungus growth is soon developed, which may be kept down by the pond snail, or the bucephorus or salt water snail.

My first attempt was with gold fish (*Cyprinus*); but not being able to obtain the proper plants, I stocked a confectioner's glass jar with a few other plants from the sea, and there soon appeared a large number of small animals, which viewed by lamplight, were very interesting. I found that very deep and narrow banks of various shapes, "have not succeeded so well as those having much greater breadth and depth." The tank which I successfully stocked was of an octagonal form, of thirty inches in diameter and about eight in depth—Excepting the great difficulty of rendering it tight, this tank has succeeded admirably. After being in use for a long time, the rock work is still covered with vegetation, and crabs, minnows, eels and mollusks still sport and wrangle in the home which they have so long occupied.

The animals which I have found to thrive most easily, and to accommodate themselves most readily to their new home, are the minnows, or killifish, the stickleback (*Gasterosteus trachurus*), the shrimp small specimens of *Lobsters*, hermit crabs, eels, and star fishes. It has been told that the small sheep-head (*Sargassum* prae) is also very good. The patella, and locustum, or sea sculpin, the purpura or whelk and several varieties of crepidula, have also succeeded nobly. The scallop, one of the most beautiful of animals, whose iridescent hues are marred by their brilliancy, I have not been able to keep for any length of time. The barnacles, also so interesting in their mode of breathing and in catching the prey, has not lived long. The spider crab, which the ancients held emblematic of wisdom, and which is noted for his fondness of dress and mischief, has been found altogether too weak to sustain the weight of the rock work.

He stood quite still upon the bank, And breathed a long, long sigh.

THE BLIND BOY AT PLAY.

BY MRS. ELIZA COOK.

The blind boy's been at play mother,
And merry games we had!
We led him on his way, mother,
And every step was glad!
And when we found a starry flower,
Praised it varied hue,
A tear came trembling down his cheek,
Just like a drop of dew.

We took him to the mill, mother,
Where falling waters made
A rainbow o'er the rill, mother,
As golden sun-rays played.
But when we shouted at the scene,
And hailed the clear blue sky,
He stood quite still upon the bank,
And breathed a long, long sigh.

Weaked him why he wept, mother,
Whene'er we found the spot
Where periwinkles crept, mother,
Or wild forget-me-nots.
"Ah! me!" he said, while tears ran down
As fast as summer showers—
It is because I cannot see
The sun shine and the bowers."

Oh! that poor, sightless boy, mother,
Has taught me that I'm blind;
For I can look with joy, mother,
On all I love the best;
And when I see the dancing stream,
And daisied white and white,
I ken upon the meadow sod,
And thank my God for sight.

WORD IN BEHALF OF FARMERS' BOYS.

FARMERS.—Do you ever think what a lonesome business farming can be, and often is, made for your boys? Just by your own unconsciousness? Do you talk with your sons as you go to and from and while at work? Or do you work in dreary, uncheered silence, unless a neighbor chances along or helps you a day, and then suddenly recover the faculty of speech and flow of spirits?

Do you know your boy's subject of thought? His pet plants? And would he not be in you or advise with you about any new plan or idea? Do you take as much pains to make the daily round of your son pleasant as you would if the son of your neighbor was working by your side? Do you complain that your son "takes no interest" in your work, and at the same time do you take no interest in his plans for pleasure and profit? Do you help him to make his "bow and arrow," or his "trucks," or his sled? or does he have to construct these out of his imagination, and enjoy them by stealth, for fear of receiving a reprimand from you for this waste of time? Do you commend his good endeavors, or do you reprimand on every slight occasion, without any manifestation of your appreciation of his diligent or other times?

There is nothing so terribly discouraging as this pernicious fault finding without any commendation, and yet, who cannot call to mind many fathers who so rarely commend their sons, that it would be to say ironically when it chancest? Farmers' sons feel this more from the fact that they are almost constantly with their fathers.

They cannot, like village boys, meet companions in the pursuit of pleasure, and are therefore

more propens to be idle than to work, and are less willing to be deformed now, but the rubber, while the hermit, taking advantage of this diversion, crept quickly away from the scene of strife, doubtless convinced that "there is no place like home."

Prawns and shrimps are also objects worthy of admiration. No bird sails through the air with more gentleness than these fish float through the water. Star fishes likewise are very pleasing, they live long in confinement, but are, however, quite greedy, and the larger ones will soon destroy a stock of bivalves. The small sheep-head is said, by those who have kept it, to be very hardy. Many other aquatic animals will doubtless be found to be as suitable as those already named.

The study (for study it is) of Aquaria is but yet in its infancy, and we may reasonably hope that when those who are more interested in Nature become interested in this matter, we shall learn much more of the "private life" of the inhabitants of the ocean than we have ever hitherto known. Probably no such facilities for the study of natural history have ever been offered, as are now presented by the aquarium. We have in our rooms where we may examine it at our leisure, a sort of section of the ocean, whose inhabitants may be examined in their natural shade, and under most favorable circumstances. With such facilities it will be easy to learn more in a few months observation than we have heretofore been able to learn by years of examination of dead or dying specimens.

Tanks may be made of various forms. The simplest are made of confectioners' jars or any open-mouthed glass vessels. These will answer very well for small specimens, but the best kind, most proper for the fish, and well suited for observation, are those made of a rectangular form, with four glass sides. It has been found very difficult to make these permanently tight, and at the same time free from the taint of cement. This has however, been remedied, I believe, by some of the dealers in tanks; so that they may now be purchased so constructed as to be put into use without fear of leakage.

In a fresh water tank we have no anemones nor hermit crabs, but we have newts, the stickleback which builds its nest beneath the water, the water beetles, the tadpoles, and numberless others, which fully compensate for the absence of those that are found only in sea water.

The speedy popularity of this pictorial and botanical "institution"—the aquarium—is undoubted. All that is needed is to exercise patient perseverance, regular attention, and above all perfect cleanliness. No decayed matter, animal or vegetal, must be permitted in the tank. A strict care to not overstock or crowd the animals, and a determination to overcome obstacles, will insure success; and the aquarium will become—what it has already become to thousands in Europe—a "new pleasure".

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21, 1857.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF CARBON.—The people of Carbon Valley, and other valleys adjacent, held a public meeting at Gonio, on the 8th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for a separate territorial organization. So far as we can learn from the report of the proceedings published by persons who were present, the meeting was unanimous in favor of a new territory of their own. The reasons for demanding a separation from the dominion of Utah, are that they dislike the Mormons, and have now no political connection with the authorities at Salt Lake, and that the winter could have no communication if they wished it. A government is necessary to them, their population is large and rapidly increasing, and their need protection against rascals within and Indians without. The majority of inhabitants of Carbon and the adjacent valleys are Gentiles, and do not wish to have Mormons over them.

The meeting, in their memorial ask Congress to organize them into a territory, with the following boundaries:

Beginning on the northwest on a line of 42 degrees north latitude, and longitude 120 degrees thence following the Oregon and Utah boundary line on a direct east course to longitude 116 degrees a northeast course to about north latitude 38 and longitude 114; thence further in the same direction to north latitude 34 and longitude 113; thence almost a due course to the boundary line between the states of Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, and the territory of New Mexico; thence along that line to the eastern boundary of California, and thence along the latter line to the place of beginning."

The Carson Valley people estimate the white inhabitants of the territory, with their proposed boundaries, at 7,000, of whom about 1,000 are in the Valley of the Virgin.

James M. Wade was chosen at the meeting a delegate to go to Washington and urge the Congress to grant the petition. He goes on the steamer to-day to fulfil the duties of his mission.

THE AREA OF FREEDOM.

Few persons are aware, in any other than a vague way, how vast a multitude of men can find a comfortable foothold in the United States. It will help to convey a definite idea of the extent of the theatre this country presents for the 5th and final act of the great drama of which Bishop Bock's play sang, and it may suggest the magnitude of the swelling scene likely to be supported at that time, when it is understood that the area of the state of Texas alone is large enough, if it were settled as thickly as Massachusetts, to hold nearly fifty millions of persons, or about double the present population of the whole United States. The state of Massachusetts has an area of 7,250 square miles, and a population of a little more than a million (1,133,123). The area of Texas is nearly forty-five times as great, and measures 225,520 square miles. Its population in 1850 was only 212,592.

We call Massachusetts thickly settled, and so it is, as compared with most other states in the Union. But it could support a much larger population. The Kingdom of Great Britain, with an area of 116,700 square miles, supports a population of twenty-seven millions and a half, or a fraction over two hundred and thirty-five to the square mile. The proportion in Massachusetts is a fraction more than one hundred and fifty-six to the square mile.

Now the area of the United States, including all the territories and Districts, measures, all told, about 2,852,340 square miles. If the time ever comes when the population on this vast surface shall average as much to the mile as that of Massachusetts, we shall have a population of 446,000,000, equal to nearly one-half the present population of the globe. Or, if we omit the whole territory of New Mexico and part of Utah as uninhabitable, we have still a population left of some 400,000,000.

It is manifest that long before this splendid congregation of men shall be assembled, the wasteful system of slavery must terminate. The disproportionate extent of territory required by that system for cultivation, and its tendency to wear out land, cannot be tolerated by the coming generations. They will trample it to death.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

"We're afraid we shan't—we suspect we can't
Cause people to change their courses;
Locomotive powers alone are ours;
But the world wants motive forces."

A Slave Whipped to Death.—We have received information that a slave was chained with a long chain, on the 23d ult., in Palaska county, Ky., by a Mr. Stigl, his owner, and whipped every morning daily, for six days, from fifty to one hundred stripes. On the morning of the seventh day he approached to complete the week's torture, but failed to enjoy that day's whipping. He found the poor tortured mortal dead.

The slave had asked permission of his master to go and see his wife on Saturday night, which request was denied him, but notwithstanding, the black man, after his work was done, and all were in bed, went to see his wife, but returned before daylight to make the flog and to feed.

He was put into a box and buried, but the corner bearing the box out, had the body dug up and exposed to three physicians, who pronounced death by whipping. Others are in search of the inhuman murderer, but no person nothing will be done to him if found.

Let the reader imagine that a negro has whipped a white man to death for going to see his wife at the end of his week's work, and that too, at night when all were asleep, and see what will be his feelings.

White men are put to death for murder, black ones for love and true affection. O Slavery! The devil has got you.—Newport (Ky.) News.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.

No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.

No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.

No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.

No. 6. The "Rain" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.

No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.

No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follett.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.

No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.

No. 11. Discussion on Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.

No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follett.

No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures of Ours. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

No. 14. How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery? or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman.

No. 15. What Men are, as Individuals, to do with Slavery. By Susan C. Calvert.

No. 16. The American Slave Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.

No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight page tract and print five thousand copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to Simeon May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the Anti-Slavery Office, 128 Nassau street, New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to Joel McMillan, Salem, Columbia and Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.

1858.

Names of subscribers can be sent in address

tions and from different Post offices.

will be paid to the orders of the successful contractors, immediately after the 1st of Jan.